THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME 25. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871. NUMBER 78.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The West Side Fire Limits Extended to Ashland Avenue.

Proposed Viaduct on North Clark Street---Rebuilding Bridges.

Storing Shavings---Asphalt Pavements---Temporary Buildings.

Assessment Rolls Confirmed.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present--Aldermen Kleinkerbocker, Otis, Montgomery, Cory, Thompson, Whiskeby, Dacey, Foster, Scully, Batterman, Hinkley, W. S. Peck, Bateham, Wiles, Walsh, Glade, Campbell, Ludlow, Sleight, Schaffner, McCauley, Clarke, McAvoy, Carney, Devine, Burns, McAvoy, Gee, Powell, and Somers.

ASPHALT SIDEWALKS.

Ald. McCauley offered a series of resolutions setting forth the superior merits of asphalt as a material for stone sidewalks, in view of the fact that the Board of Public Works is fully authorized to contract for such walks.

Adopted.

PROGRESS REQUIRED.

Ald. Holden called the attention of the various committees to the duty of the Council relative to having before it the several unexpired matters referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, with instructions to report at the present meeting.

SHAVINGS.

Ald. Hickey offered a resolution forbidding the storing of shavings in any barns, wood-sheds and the indiscriminate uses or burning thereof in the city.

Adopted.

ALLEGED NUISANCES.

A resolution offered by Ald. W. S. Powell requiring the Committee on Police to compel the owners of the packing houses near Fulton street and Fulton street to abate the nuisance complained of, was referred.

CLARK STREET VIADUCT.

Ald. Bateham offered an order instructing the Board of Public Works to prepare plans and estimates for a good and sufficient iron viaduct over North Water street, where said street is intersected by North Clark street, and if necessary to change the grade on the north approach to the viaduct, so that the grade of said street shall not exceed the grade on the south approach, and to report the distance from Michigan street to said North Water street.

The order was adopted at length, the North Side members favoring it, while others did not think it advisable to hasten, and favored that the matter be referred to the engineer, might be called on, with the damages, should Aldermen think the city was not liable on account of the viaduct.

The Board of Public Works submitted a communication in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the Clark street bridge, in accordance with the plans now prepared, and appended thereto the estimates.

Referred.

TO SALE STREET TUNNEL.

Ald. Bateham offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Board of Public Works to place a number of lanterns or headlights in the LaSalle street tunnel:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and is hereby directed to place a number of lanterns or headlights in the LaSalle street tunnel.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES.

Ald. Montgomery offered the following, which was referred:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police be instructed to report to the Council at its next regular meeting the number of temporary buildings, sheds, or other structures erected within the fire limits of the city, with the name of the owner or occupant of each, and the number of the lot on which each is situated.

The Board of Public Works submitted a communication in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the Clark street bridge, in accordance with the plans now prepared, and appended thereto the estimates.

Referred.

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The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871.

The Chicago TRIBUNE has opened its Office at No. 15 South Canal-st., near Madison, and the Daily will hereafter be regularly issued from that place till further notice.

To Advertisers.

We shall devote all the space we can spare to advertisements. Advertisers should bear in mind that the earlier in the day they bring or send their copy to Publication Office the more it is considered in space, the more certain it is to be inserted. In order to induce the condensation, we shall, until further notice, charge ONE DOLLAR PER DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENT. On solid advertisements rates will remain the same as before the fire. We only desire to accommodate all. During the past week we have had to commercial matter to leave out from ten to twelve columns of important business announcements. If all had been condensed we could have done much better. We are sure that each customer would rather have his advertisement published in some shape than not at all. We adopt this rule as the only present means of accommodating the public.

To Mail Subscribers.

To-day we recommence furnishing our Daily to mail subscribers. For a short time our Tri-Weekly subscribers will be supplied with the Daily, for which we ask their indulgence. The reasons for our failure to supply mail subscribers sooner after the fire need hardly be repeated. In addition to the loss of our building, our printing machinery, paper, types, folding machines, etc., our subscription lists were, for the time being, inaccessible; the Post Office, as such, no longer existed; the only letters could be handled, although the Postmaster and his assistants were working night and day to clear the way for the newspaper mail, and, finally, we could not print one-tenth the number of papers demanded.

As the books of copyist the lists of daily and tri-weekly subscribers after our rush was opened, some errors and omissions may have occurred. These will be promptly corrected upon notice. We are unable to furnish back numbers, but each subscriber will be credited with two weeks during which we are failed to mail the papers.

POLITICAL.

The Republican County County Committee met yesterday morning at the High School building, and after a friendly interchange of views, adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Republican County Convention and primary machinery is continued to another notice. That the Republican County Committee confer with the Democratic County Committee, with a view to the nomination of a ticket to be supported by both parties. That if the two committees fail to agree, the Republican Convention shall be held. That, in the event that the two committees reach an agreement, the Republican Convention shall not be held, but the tickets so nominated shall be recommended to the voters of this county.

A committee of three was then appointed to notify the Democratic County Committee of the passage of the foregoing resolution. This committee subsequently reported that they had discharged their duty, and that the Democratic Committee expressed their hearty concurrence in the proposed plan for conducting the coming city and county election.

The two committees then adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning, at the High School building.

There can hardly be any difference of opinion among right-minded men as to the wisdom of the course adopted by the two political organizations. This is no time for partisan wrangling. What Chicago wants in a political way is the election of wise and good men to her public offices, whose names will give us credit abroad, and convince the capitalists of the country and the world that their investments here will be secure. To hold two partisan conventions, and nominate two partisan tickets, and go into a partisan contest at this time, would cost more money than would suffice to support a thousand destitute women and children all winter.

Since the two committees have recommended the abandonment, for the time being of partisan issues, nobody's political status or fidelity can be compromised. It is understood that party differences are postponed to a more convenient season. The present time is to be devoted to taking care of the poor, rebuilding the city, and getting ourselves housed for the winter that will soon be upon us.

THE LESSON OF THE FIRE.

The sudden disaster, which in a single night has reduced the rich to poverty and the poor to destitution, may furnish a profitable lesson to us all. We have all been living too expensively. Nothing is so difficult as for families to retrench in accustomed expenditures. The war, with its sudden fortunes, its speculations, and the hot-house growth given to certain pursuits, gradually led us into habits of extravagance. The profuseness of one class found imitators in all others. We consumed more, and each article cost us nearly double. The only recognized limit to expenditure was the want of means and credit. This extravagance ruled in all things. Where we once used a yard of lace, or wore a single diamond, ten would not now satisfy us. Expensiveness became the mode. Last Europeon tours were substituted for summer visits to the country; carriages and costly horse-flesh were so general that the want of them was a sign of comparative indigence, to be resented by society. The servant women of 1871 outdressed their employers of 1861. This senseless display worked incalculable evil among the youth of both sexes. Female love of finery, or the desire to have as much finery as others, was directly assailed. How to get as showy dresses, as jaunty hats, as high-heeled boots, and as gorgeous wraps, as others had, was too often fatally considered. The American boy had disappeared. From pinafore to broadcloth, from marbles to billiards; from molasses candy to Havanas at twenty-five dollars per hundred, was but one jump. Pedestrianism became vulgar, and livery stables grew rich. From all parts of the world show people flocked hither, especially to Chicago, receiving royal prices for their exhibitions.

In a single night 100,000 persons were made wanderers, seeking food and shelter; in one night the accumulated wealth of Chicago vanished in flame and smoke; workshops, counting rooms, and other places of business ceased to exist. The wages or daily income of two-thirds of the population of Chicago was suddenly cut off, and the spendthrift habits brought to a full stop. The loss of $250,000,000 of property, and the suspension of production by 100,000 persons in this city and more beyond, will necessarily affect the whole country. In our loss has been sunk the fortunes of others invested in insurance, and the calamity will roll like a wave over the whole commercial world.

We can retrieve much of this loss without injury to health or comfort, if we try. The receipts of the liquor saloons in this city reached annually $25,000,000; 200 billiard tables each received five dollars per day; we expended one million of dollars annually to public amusements; we expended, in excess of a moderate use, two millions of dollars for wines. We expended for hospers, horses and carriages, mainly for show, immense sums; we expended ostentatiously upon private and very objectionable entertainments many thousands per night, and ten times as much for private dress to display at them. We spent two dollars where one would suffice for clothing of all kinds; and we all, from the highest to the lowest, have been affected by the spirit of display. In all these things we can retrench. If we try we will discover, that one good servant is worth as much as three poor ones. And how much we can do ourselves that we have paid others for doing. Principles of economy, which at seasons can readily learn how to substitute personal labor for that of agents. Idle time may be abridged; hours for expenditure of money may be cut off; expenses may be reduced one-third and one-half, and the most of this can be accomplished by abandoning attempts at display, and efforts to equal others. If the reformation in our habits, now forced upon us, be made permanent; if we learn to earn before we spend, and never spend all we earn, the lasting benefits to ourselves and posterity will be incalculable, and the great calamity may prove to be a blessing in disguise.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company of this city publishes a defense, in which the action of the company, offering 25 cents on the dollar in payments of losses, is justified on the ground that "sharpers and speculators" were offering to buy the policies for a less sum, and the company interposed to protect policy-holders.

The Company states that its losses are, perhaps, $3,100,000, and may reach $3,500,000, and that the cash assets are only $900,000. The capital stock of the company is $4,000,000, of which 20 per cent has been paid in cash, and the stockholders' notes have been taken for the other 80 per cent. The makers of these notes have been receiving dividends on their stock, less the interest on their notes, so they have not actually paid any interest. They have not paid any of the constant rise in the value of the whole stock standing to their credit. The plan was to extinguish the 80 per cent indebtedness by the earnings of the stock; but, owing to this unprecedented fire, the tables have been turned, and it is now a question whether the numerous wealthy stockholders shall pay the 60 per cent, or whether it shall be paid by the insured persons whose property has been lost. The inducements to insure in this Republic Company were its large capital of $5,000,000, and the strong financial character and standing of the stockholders. Among the names of the "four thousand responsible stockholders" who, it was advertised, could be called upon to pay in the four millions of subscribed capital whenever an occasion happened, were some of the heaviest capitalists in Chicago. The occasion exists. The company's losses are $3,100,000. The stockholders, by paying what they owe on their stock, would add $4,000,000 to the cash, leaving a cash surplus of $2,000,000, after paying the loss, with which to continue business.

In the face of these facts it is unblushing impudence for the company to appeal to the policy-holders to take 25 cents on the dollar, or, in other words, pay the debts due by these stockholders to the company. Their appeal is a plain attempt to destroy their own credit, to appear dishonest, to evade just liabilities, and transfer their debts to the unfortunate policy-holders. It would be far more profitable for the company to call in its capital, pay its losses, and then, with high credit and honorable reputation, start afresh with its surplus capital of two millions of dollars.

These stockholders cannot afford to jeopard their personal reputation. They are all large insurers in the company. They cannot afford to purchase, under the plea of bankruptcy, the policies of the general public, and then share the profit among themselves. Better every one of them to give up business and leave the city than attempt to live here in Chicago after such a disreputable transaction. It should be stated that Mr. C. G. Wicker, without waiting for any call, has paid in his 80 per cent, and the other stockholders should promptly do the same. It is no case of "assessment," as pretended, but it is a plain case of paying to the company what is due to it, which will enable it to pay its policy-holders what is justly and lawfully due them.

MURPHY VS. MURRAY.

The controversy between ex-Marshal Murray and Custom Collector Tom Murphy still rages with violence. The ex-Marshal has made most grave and serious charges against the Collector, involving his moral honesty and political standing and integrity, which, if untrue, are grossly libellous, as they implicate him in acts which amount to crime against the law and outrage upon the Union soldiers during the war.

The Collector denies generally and attacks in turn the character and standing of his accuser. Murray replies through the New York *Tribune* thus:

> Every word contained in my communication of the above date was written by myself, after the most thoughtful deliberation, and with a full knowledge of the legal responsibilities that attach to me by reason of its publication; and if Mr. Murphy or any other person shall feel aggrieved in front and bring me into a court of justice that may be the proper place for ventilating the truth of those charges by legal evidence, we both shall have to submit the question to a jury of twelve men, and through them to the public, who will be able to decide as to the relative standing and integrity of a steady supporter of Andrew Johnson and his Administration, and myself. I have not the slightest hesitation in submitting my character to that ordeal, and will feel perfectly secure of the issue. I have, by giving a written stipulation to waive the usual twenty days in which to plead, and to plead within twenty-four hours after the service of the complaint upon me, given him the opportunity to bring the matter to a speedy issue, and I presume in that or three days' notice after the indictment is found.
>
> Or if he prefers to proceed against me criminally, I will give a like stipulation to waive the usual preliminary examination, and will myself go before the Grand Jury, and if I am indicted I will, in fact, insist upon three days' notice after the indictment is found.
>
> It is easy for an illiterate man to rush into the newspapers with *ex parte* statements collected by the paid agents of the government, but facts are stubborn things, and, sooner or later, Mr. Murphy, I take this occasion to inform you that I propose to have my day in court, and I promise you music with a full band. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> ROBERT MURRAY.
>
> No. 41 West Twenty-second-st., New York, Oct. 20, 1871.

The American fishing schooner Horton was recently captured by the British revenue cutter, Sweepstakes, Captain Torrey for fishing within the British lines, in contravention of law. By the recent treaty with Great Britain, the privilege is secured to Americans to fish on an equality with British fishermen in the colonial waters, but that part of the treaty has not yet been ratified by the Dominion Parliament. The Horton was carried into the port of Guysborough, on the river of that name, stripped of her sails, and moored at the dock. Captain Knowlton, one of the owners, was in Gloucester at the time, and proceeded to Guysborough under an assumed name, giving out that he was proceeding for mining privileges. He obtained the services of six American sailors, and after midnight they seized the vessel, on which there was no guard, forced open a watchroom and took out the sails of the vessel, quietly put her in sailing order, and at half-past 3 o'clock, shoved her out into the stream and sailed away. In due time the vessel reached Gloucester, where the Captain became a hero. He was serenaded, presented with a purse, and generally made much of by the people. It was supposed that the vessel would be followed, and despatches were sent to Washington that a British man-of-war was off Gloucester harbor to recapture the Horton, and the fishing population wished protection. The result of it all is, that, if a demand is made for the vessel, the United States Government will restore it. That is unavoidable. But no vessel has been sent to recapture the Horton, nor has there even been a demand made for its return. The war with England, for which General Butler seemed so anxious, has, therefore, been postponed.

The Postmaster General is preparing his annual report to Congress. Among other recommendations which he will advocate is the adoption in this country of the postal telegraph system. It is greatly strengthened in the opinion by the complete success of the British system of postal telegraphy, which has been in operation for nearly two years. For one shilling, or, in our currency, twenty-five cents, a message of twenty words is sent to any part of the three kingdoms and promptly delivered. The rates to the provinces are very low. The leading journals hire the use of the wires, and receive all the reports that can be sent in the time.

It was not supposed that the wires would pay running expenses for the first few years, but already they are a source of considerable revenue to the Postal Department, as well as a great convenience to the public.

The Postmaster General proposes to establish stations at all Post Offices where receipts amount to $300 per year. Whether his plan embraces purchasing the lines of telegraph lines for leasing them, or building such lines is not stated.

The chickens come to be freighted with as confidence as to how Chicago shall be rebuilt. The suggestions embrace every variety of subject, from the laying of a foundation to the quality of the lime and sand used in making mortar. One paper insists that it will be a waste of money to rebuild Chicago unless the Holley system of water-works is adopted. A writer in the New York *Tribune* earnestly advocates the introduction of steam for heating and all other purposes in the streets. He argues that its feasibility is beyond all question. Steam will travel, it is said, through pipes seven miles in one minute. Its economy is urged as an important item. It is but an enlargement of the present system of independent boilers, and means that universal which is now special. Large public boilers could supply the whole city, and, in case of fire, the steam could be turned on in any house to extinguish it immediately.

We are glad to learn from Washington that Senators Trumbull and Schurz are likely to introduce bills at the approaching session of Congress for the reform of the civil service. The discussion which this vitally important subject has received throughout the country will work strongly toward the adoption of some wholesome measures of reform by Congress in deference to the popular demand. And the character of the Senators mentioned, together with their previous efforts in behalf of Civil Service Reform, ought to assure the public that any bills which they may offer to the South will be drawn not only with a sincere view to actual reform, but with such skill and point as to secure that reform.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* counsels Chicago not to think hard of St. Louis for trying to pick up some extra business on account of our fire. Why, it asks, should St. Louis papers be called an feeling and avaricious because they seek to turn the calamity to the profit of their town. Human nature must have its way, in spite of fire." Which is very true, nor can any Chicago man, even though smarting under his recent misfortunes, cry out because somebody either at home or abroad is profiting by those misfortunes. It is only when they slander our credit for selfish purposes that anybody in Chicago complains of anybody else, either outside or inside of the city.

The President, by virtue of the authority given him by the act of the last session of Congress, has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in South Carolina, and the military are now making wholesale arrests. One organization of alleged Ku-Klux voluntarily surrendered, and are now in the hands of the authorities. It is alleged that many leaders have fled to Georgia, where they will be protected by their friends.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., No. 376 State-st.

List of Property to Rent and to Lease by CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st., Room No. 2:

Eighty feet front or more, fronting Lake or Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Will lease for 30 years.

Two-story frame dwelling, with 8 rooms, on Lake-st., near Ashland-av. Will lease for 3 years.

Two-story brick

GENERAL NOTICE.

WHITE LEAD

D. B. Sturgis'

White Lead Work

Fifteenth-st., near

Notice

MERCHANT TAILOR.

NOTICE

Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. M. W. Jones, Stationer,

Lamps and Glassware.

Caution.

To Our Patrons

Corn, Tomatoes and Beans

The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company.

Chloroform.

Will X, Who Found a Pocket-book

Law Books.

Rock River Paper Co.'s

BUILDING PAPER

Builders' Materials

Ready-Made Houses.

Building Materials

10,000 Rolls of Wall Paper

Stereoscopic Views

H. S. Hanniss' Acme

Frank Nowak,

Chloroform.

Notice.

Notice.

Notice

ILLINOIS.

State Board of Equalization—Reports of Committees—Personal—Proposed Transfer of Cook County Charitable Institutions.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—The State Board of Equalization is still in session, but will probably adjourn to-morrow. The Committee on General Equalization, having been instructed by the board on their consideration of the reports of the several committees, viz: On land, town and city lots, railroad and personal property; to ascertain if such property was assessed relatively upon an equal basis, and if they found one class assessed relatively lower than another, that they should add to or deduct from such a per cent as would produce equalization in the several classes, to-day made their report to the committee, have ascertained that property has been assessed twenty-five per cent lower than any other property, and that the excess produced by the addition of 25 per cent to railroad assessment would be five and one-half million dollars, or a sum equal to 1 per cent of the grand aggregate of assessment of the State; and the committee have recommended that 25 per cent be added to railroad property, and 1 per cent be deducted from the assessment of all other classes of property as it was fixed by the respective committees.

Governor Palmer and Adjutant General Dilger left for Chicago this morning for the purpose of amicably arranging if possible the conflict of authority between the State and the United States military departments. It is understood that all of the United States troops now on duty in Chicago will be returned to their respective posts, and that the Governor will assume full control of the citizen soldiers and such other military as may be needed in assisting the police of Chicago in keeping the peace and safety of the city.

Rev. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, goes to Chicago to-night to meet the members of the board, being some talk in Legislative circles of a project for the State to take control of the Cook County charitable institutions for the next two years. The board will, after an examination of the various institutions, instruct their Secretary to prepare a statement of facts to lay before the General Assembly at its session in November.

The Episcopalians.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—In the Episcopal Convention a message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Right Rev. Dr. Payne, missionary bishop at Cape Palmas, Africa.

The Convention considered and passed amendments to Canon 12, Title 1, reported and recommended by the committee on Canons, relating to the trial of dioceses, and providing that a diocese without a bishop in which the bishop is, for the time, under disability by reason of judicial sentence, or in any part of the diocese, whereof the bishop cannot, by reason duly exercise the functions of his office, may, by act of the convention, be placed under the full episcopal care and authority of the bishop of another diocese or missionary bishop. This provision is especially intended for the relief of dioceses in States and Territories in the West.

The amended Article, relative to the admission of churches and the formation of new and admission of old dioceses, was adopted—40 to 36. Under this no new diocese can be formed without the consent of the bishop and convention of the diocese or dioceses of the general convention. No city can form more than one diocese. No new diocese can contain less than sixty parishes, nor any diocese be formed in less than twelve years after the admission of a diocese.

The Committee on Religious Reform in Italy was continued.

After an interesting discourse from Dean Howson, of Chester, the house adopted the proposed canon relative to the organization of the Board of Missions triennially by both houses.

The report of the Committee of Conference providing for a royalty of 2 per cent on all sales of the new hymnal to be appropriated to the relief of aged and disabled clergymen, and disabled missionaries, was adopted. Also, the report and resolutions providing for the establishment of the order of deaconesses.

The order of the day, ritual uniformity, was debated till recess.

At the session of the convention to-night the Committee on Canons reported against the request of the House of Bishops for a Committee of Conference on the subject of an abbreviated form of morning and evening service on special occasions. Dr. Haight stating that it was too late in the general session to act on the question.

Several messages of minor importance were received from the Bishops.

The convention then took up the amended canons on theological education, which were discussed at length, amended and passed. The convention then adjourned.

Fires at the East.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Extensive fires are prevailing in the swamps and woods of Monroe, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Seneca Counties. A wind has been blowing a perfect gale since yesterday, and much anxiety is felt throughout the borders of the district. The smoke obscures the sun to such an extent that lights have to be used in the buildings during the day time. Reports are constantly coming in of fires in all directions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—About three acres of forest, known as Chestnut Ridge, near this city, burned yesterday. The flames were subdued by laborers and people of the neighborhood. The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. These marshes are three miles wide, and about twelve long.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The woods near the Shaker settlement, about six miles from here, are on fire. It is feared that considerable damage will be done.

MONDOVY, N. Y., 23.—A large fire is raging in the Shawangunk Mountains, near Port Hixon. Several hundred acres are already burned over. A large fire is raging in the woods at Flatbush, near Rondout.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—This city is enveloped in smoke. Reports are constantly arriving of fires raging in the woods throughout the country. Two farm-houses and other buildings, near Walworth, Wayne County, are reported burned. Houses, barns and hay stacks, with the large woods opposite Bushnell Point, Canandaigua Lake, burned to-day. It is also reported that a man was burned to death. A number of cottages at Lake Ave. The Prussian settlement at Port Ontario, Oswego County, was burned to-day. The wind has subsided this evening. The country is very dry, and there are no hopes of the fire being extinguished until heavy rains occur.

Marine Disasters.

CONNEAUT, Oct. 22.—The schooner Phebe Catherine, of Pictou, loaded with 120 barrels of coal oil for this port, ran ashore between Horse Island and Manitou, in the late gale, and is now scuttled. Several hundred barrels of floor have been washed ashore in this vicinity within the past few days.

The Lagetis, of Huron, was towed into this harbor on Friday, waterlogged.

The tug Bessy was scuttled inside the main station, at Point Burwell, yesterday.

The brig Saxon, from Buffalo, lost her rudder and mast off her canvas, and was towed into this port on Friday.

The Andes Insurance Company Resolves to Pay Its Chicago Losses.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The Board of Directors of the Andes Insurance Company received the report of the Adjuster from Chicago to-day, and the losses being above the amount first reported, it was at once unanimously resolved to pay all policy holders in Chicago, and receive from the stockholders a subscription of $500,000 to make good the balance, impairment of the capital and continue business. Thirteen stockholders present subscribed the pro rata amount before the meeting adjourned.

NEWS BY MAIL.

—The Republicans of the Eighteenth Senatorial District of Illinois have nominated Dr. John F. Fingerle, of Newport, for State Senator.

—Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole are published. It is claimed that the expedition was successful. A polar sea was discovered, free of ice and swarming with whales.

—Carrie Monfort, of Boston, known as the "Fat Girl," died at sea, on board the steamship Virgo, of disease of the heart, on the 13th inst. She was 9 years of age and weighed nearly 400 pounds. She was on her way to Georgia for exhibition.

—An extensive robbery was committed in the town of Woodbury, Conn., on Thursday night. A safe was opened in which was some $17,000 belonging to the town, which was taken. Other places were robbed. About $30,000 in all were taken. There is no clue to the robbers.

—The Mammoth Cave is offered for sale for $500,000, and a number of capitalists in Louisville, Ky., are talking of forming a company and buying it, putting up a new and splendid hotel on the premises in place of the present rickety old frame, and improving the property.

—October 20, Mr. A. S. West, Agent for the Roberts Torpedo Company, in the McClintockville Oil City and Reno Oil District, was escaped to putting in a torpedo well in the Union, Reno Oil and Land Company's Tract, near Titusville, Pa., when he was instantly killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

—On Change, in Milwaukee, October 20, a committee was appointed to confer with the telegraph companies, with a view to securing some remedy for the delays that have occurred for the late transmission of despatches. The committee were also instructed to inquire as to the practicability of laying a sub-marine cable across the lake.

The *Episcopalian* (the leading organ of the Low Church party), states that the election of some of the Bishops as to the word "regenerate" was not unanimous, one of them withholding his name, though who that is we learn is not stated. The editor also alludes to "exciting scenes and debates" preceding the settlement of the question; but, as there were held with closed doors, the real drift of them is left to "exaggeration and conjecture."

—The trial of George Botts for the murder of "Pet" Halsted, at Newark, N. J., on the 20 of July last, was brought to a close October 22. The jury was out about three hours and a half, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner was deeply affected by the announcement of the verdict, and the members of his family who were with him wept when the foreman of the jury made the announcement.

—October 20, the Secretary of War directed the Quartermaster General to immediately issue and send to Governor Fairchild, at Madison, Wis., 100 wagons, 100 ambulances, 1,500 sets of harness and 100,000 pairs of pantaloons. The Secretary of the Treasury has also given orders to the managers of the several mints and coining laboratories to proceed to such points as may be indicated by the authorities, to carry supplies for distribution in the needy.

—J. G. Johnson, engineer in charge of Division II. of the Canada Pacific surveys from Red Rock, Nepigon Bay, to Lone Lake, has arrived at Toronto with a portion of his men. Five Indians and their white men belonging to the party were burned to death from the fires in the woods. One of the unfortunate men named Stanley belonged to Toronto. Johnson has completed his work, and reports favorably of the country through the various mineral districts.

—This is the last party ad dress.

—The celebrated Spanish cow, "Wonder Mattson," nearly 20 years old, weighing 2,400 pounds, her, Izzie, Mower County, Minn., was killed by her owner on his wife's birthday, last week. It was a daughter of "Old Sweepstakes" of Vermont, who was once sold for $25,000. Wonder Mattson was 16 hands high, measured at different points in New York State, 1 as stated twenty-two hands, and last year, at the Minnesota State Fair, 9 years old, 9 hands, drew the first premium at the Minnesota State Fair. At the time of her death she was apparently in full vigor, with a head of four inches of her side.

—The Detroit *Tribune* has been shown "a private letter from a party of explorers who are now in searching for minerals, dated Oct. 5, at Thunder Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, in which he states that they have just returned from a trip of 100 miles inland, and that the region visited promised an ample reward. Copper in large quantities discovered, an essential difference in the character of the rocks, and it is the opinion that gold and silver will be found as well as at any point in the continent."

—The Mattoon (Wis.) *Bank* of Oct. 9, says: "The band of Charles Young, the Indian murderer, near Bonduel, consisting of himself, wife, and several children, were found last week in a log hut in this county, through the aid of hounds. Young and all of his children, except the youngest, were captured. The youngest, a girl about 3 years old, died of exposure. The wife was sick and died soon after her capture. Young is now in the county jail at Shawano, awaiting his trial for murder. He is a powerful man, and one of the most desperate characters in the State."

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says: "The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, has been invited to preach in his own church, on the first Sunday in November, the sermon which he preached in the Centennial Church, Brooklyn, on the Sunday after the death of Mr. Beecher. Dr. Bushnell has declined the invitation, but will probably preach the sermon in his own church on the Sunday mentioned."

—The Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, has been invited to preach the sermon at the funeral of Mr. Beecher, but has declined the invitation, on the ground that he is not in sympathy with the theological views of Mr. Beecher.

—The Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, has been invited to preach the sermon at the funeral of Mr. Beecher, but has declined the invitation, on the ground that he is not in sympathy with the theological views of Mr. Beecher.